EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OPPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, every batteriaty, at six cents per cope, or Sper annum. He weekly the Range Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, or Sper annum, the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy; it per annum to any part of Great Britain, or is 12 to any part of the Continent, both is include postage; the California Edition on the lst, this and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or \$2.75 per annum.

THE PARILY HERIALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or \$2.80 per annum. CON. OF \$2 Per annual PARENCE, containing important OLUNTAL CORRESPONDENCE, containing important management of the world; if used, will be more, obtained for any quarter of the world; if used, will be therefore the containing the containing the property of the Portain Correspondence and Parence and Parenc

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place .- ZAMPILLAPROS WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- LAURS OF KILLARNEY-WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway, -- UP AT THE HILLS-YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR GRANDMOTHER.

LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. -- Seven Sons. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-HONEYMOON-FIZ-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- STICENEY'S NATIONAL BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. -- Day an Byening. -- Nervous Man-Tur Barl's Daughten -- Hippo Potanus, Whale, and Other Curiosities. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way, -- Un Ballo in Maschena.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway. Songs, Dances, Buillesques, &c. - Katarina.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -- Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. -- Night's Adventures. GAIETIES CONCERT BOOM, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING BOOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTONIZES, PARCES, AC. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -Songs, Bal-

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway.-CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery. — BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, AC. —WIDOW'S VICTOR

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Chatham street.—Bunlas-ques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Mons, Dechaluseau. NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.-BURLESQUES,

IRVING HALL, Irving place.-Gustavus Grary's Con BROOKLYN MELODEON, corner of Court and Remsen streets.—Songs. Dances. Pantomines. Businesures, &c.

New York, Friday, December 20, 1861.

## THE SITUATION.

The Queen's messenger, with despatches to Lord Lyons, arrived at Washington yesterday morning, and very soon after him came Captain Cook, of Boston, bearing the despatches from Mr. Adams to our government. The latter were transmitted in a mail bag, which was put into the charge of Capt. Cook in Boston. The bag weighed a hundred pounds. The despatches were placed in the hands of Mr. Seward. While stating in detail the feelings of the British government and people, Mr. Adams expresses no knowledge of the nature of the instructions sent to Lord Lyons. Private letters, however, received at Washington from several prominent statesmen in England state that no exorbitant demand will be made on our government for the surrender of Mason and Slidell, but that only such apology and satisfaction will be demanded as the United States government can honorably grant. Other letters from authoritative parties in England confirm these views. It is certain that Lord Lyons made no communication whatever to the Secretary of State up to eleven o'clock last night.

Some ideas were entertained in Washington yesterday that the excitement about the Mason and Slidell seizure is only a pretext to cover the achemes of the tripartite expedition to the Gulf of Mexico. The proceedings of the Senate were interrupted yesterday to give place to an important the President on our foreign rela tions, in which document no allusion was made to the affair of the Trent, but the Gulf expedition was gravely alluded to.

The Africa, which has been detained in this port since Wednesday, will sail for Liverpool early this morning. The intelligence she will take, we opine, will not prove of much importance, except it be that contained in the files of the HERALD.

The rebel batteries on the lower Potomac have been very active yesterday and for the past few days in firing on our vessels and throwing their shot across to the Maryland shore, but they have not affected much so far. The fact, however, shows the tenacity with which they maintain their position on the banks and creeks of the Potomac.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the case of the British ship Perthshire, which was captured and detained by the United States steamer Massachusetts on the 9th of June last, on the misapprehension that she had run the blockade with a cargo of cotton from Mobile, reported a bill yesterday recommending Congress to reimburse the owner to the extent of his claim-£200 sterling-for the damage sustained by the error of the United States captain. Thus, while England is crying out against the injustice of our seizing known traitors on the high seas, our Congress is honorably making amends for the mistakes of our officers by which British subjects have suffered injury.

While the news from Gen. Banks' column on the Upper Potomac indicates the continuance of great disquiet, we have no account of a general engagement. Gen. Kelly, who is pushing on to Winches. ter, has daily skirmishes with the rebel pickets. and it is not at all improbable that a fight of some magnitude may take place in that vicinity within a

The intelligence from Missouri is important. Des patches received from General Pope state that on Wednesday he got between the enemy encamped in two bodies, one at a point near Chilhowee and another in Clinton and Henry counties; that they retreated upon his arrival towards Rose Hill, leaving all their baggage and valuables in his posses sion. General Pope followed them up, but at John son, Bates county, they scattered in all directions. With a strong cavalry reconnoissance General Pope captured 150 rebels, near Osceola, and at different other points about as many more. The whole country between Rose Hill and Grand river is now clear of rebels.

The map of the vicinity of Mumfordsville, Ky., which appears in this morning's HERALD, will be ound very interesting to our readers in consequence of the recent brilliant fight which there took place. Many may look upon the affair as a skirmish and

retirement of the rebels, but when it is considered that the Mammoth Cave, abounding in saltpetre, is situated within a short distance of the place, every victory, ever so slight, becomes important The rebels have made it a point to obtain posses sion of as many of the metallic mines and caves as possible, for the purpose of obtaining therefrom the material to fight with; therefore, although Neosha has been for a time lost to the Unionists, the Mammoth Cave is so near recovery that we may from that fact obtain some consolation from even so small, but, at the same time, so signal a victory. The latest intelligence from Kentucky tells of a probable battle yesterday between the troops of the rebel Zoilicoffer and the Union army of General Schoepff, who went out to meet the former, near Fishing creek, at daylight. The rebels number about 6,000, while the Union troops outnumber them in men and artillery. General Schoepff felt confident of a victory.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the schooner Charity, said to be owned by Schaton Simmons, of Rhode Island, arrived at Hatteras on the 15th inst., with an assorted cargo, including a large proportion of whiskey. She also took a collector to Hatterss, and on arriving he procured a building from the Commissary, which he propos ed using as a custom house. The captain's papers proving very irregular, on the 17th inst. Captain Worden, of the Stars and Stripes, seized the Charity as a prize and sent her to New York. The captain and crew, together with the collector were taken to Fortress Monroe in the Spaulding.

The news from Port Royal is to the effect that the Union troops have fully occupied the town of Beaufort, and that large quantities of cotton were being brought to the coast. Our correspondence from that point to-day will be found full of inte-

It is not in the least improbable that the fate of Charleston may be shared before long by other Southern cities. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says that no less than seven attempts were made to set fire to that city within two days, and that two of them were partially successful.

#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sumner presented number of numerously signed petitions, in favor of the emancipation of slaves, with compensation to loval masters. Mr. Willey, of Virginia, offered a resolution to the effect that the existing war was forced upon the country by the rebellious States without provocation, and with the design to destroy the Union and the constitution, and repudiate the fundamental principles of republican govern ment. Mr. Willey sustained his resolution in lengthy speech, but without concluding gave way to a motion for an executive session. Subsequent ly the Senate discussed the resolution of the House to adjourn till the 6th of January, in order to par ticipate in the Christmas holidays, but adjourned without arriving at a determination on the subject

In the House of Representatives the bill pro viding for the construction of twenty iron-clad steam guaboats, to be built by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of the Navy may deem best for the public interest, was debated and passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The Contract Investi gating Committee was directed to inquire whether the transportation of troops by railroad was done by contract or otherwise, and the Secretary o War was directed to furnish all the particulars in his possession on the subject. A bill to promote the efficience of the dead letter office was passed A bill abolishing the franking privilege was intro duced by Mr. Colfax, and the second Tuesday of January assigned for its consideration. The Conmittee on Elections was instructed to inquire whe ther any member of the House is holding office under the United States and receiving compensa sation therefor.

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Opinione Nationale of the 4th of December states that Mrs. Eustis, wife of Mr. Slidell's secre tary, arrested with him, had arrived in Paris on the previous evening, accompanied by Colonel Lemat of Louisians, who was also on board the Trent. Mrs. Slidell and children would remain in London for some days.

A dreadful fire broke out on Monday, December 2, at the Napoleon docks, Antwerp. The Belgian sugar refinery and the St. Felix bonding ware houses were burned down. The estimated loss i 5,000,000 francs. The fire was still raging on Monday night.

The steamship Africa, for Liverpool, has \$194,388 in specie on board.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Pub lic Charities and Corrections took place yesterday The following is a synopsis of the report presente by a committee of the whole:-From the 6th to the 19th of December, inclusive, 501 persons have been transferred from the city prisons to the workouse on Blackwell's Island, of which number 121 were males and 380 females. A large number of communications were received from the wardens, governors and doctors of the various almshouses hospitals, which were disposed of in the usual way. The cash receipts from the 6th to the 19th of December have amounted to \$2,647 01. The contract for supplying with steam the warming apparatus of the new lunatic asylum was awarded to Felix Campbell, he proposing to do the work for \$600. FT the weekly statement it appears that the number of inmates admitted to the institutions during the week ending December 14 was 1,887-making a total of 7,900 remaining there on that date-an increase of sixty-six on the preceding week.

The trial of Charles Jefferds for the murder of

John W. Mathews is progressing in the General Sessions. The testimony developed yesterday was interesting, consisting of an alleged confession of the murder of John Walton, made to the brother

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last

evening for want of a quorum.

The cotton market yesterday was firm, and sales em braced 400 a 500 bales in small lots, chiefly to spinners closing at 38c. for middling uplands, and at 40c. for good to strict middling do. The flour market was heavy, and closed at a decline of 5c. to 10c. per barrel, while sales were moderate. Wheat opened with a show of firmness but the market closed dull and easier, except for prime shipping lots of red, amber Western and choice wh Corn was heavy and lower, with sales of Western mixed for shipment at 63c. a 65c. Pork was steady, with fai a \$0, and of city prime mess at \$13 a \$14. Sugars were firm, with sales of 400 a 500 hhds. and 160 boxes. Sales of 800 bags Rio coffee, 500 do, Cevion and 500 St. De e on terms given in another column. Freights continued firm, with a fair amount of engagements at full

FORTIFY THE COAST .- Not a moment should be lost in putting into a state of impregnable defence every vulnerable point on our coast, and this without reference to any danger of war with England. In the course of our conflict with the rebels international questions may arise with various nations which a well fortified seacoast will enable us to solve to our own advantage when we are sure we are in the right.

The Affair of the Trent at Washington-No Apprehensions of a Rupture. Beyond the safe arrival yesterday in Wash-

ington of the Queen's messenger, with his de-spatches for Lord Lyons, and our government messenger, with a heavy mail bag from Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, we have this morning little additional facts of any moment to communicate to our readers upon the Mason-Slidell affair.

We presume that the Cabinet has made a preliminary examination of the despatches from Mr. Adams, and that Lord Lyons has been diligently employed upon the facts, the law and the merits of the case as submitted to him, with the instructions from his government, whatever those instructions may be, and that within a few days Mr. Seward may expect to hear from him. Meantime, we are gratified with our assurances from Washington that no apprehensions are there entertained of a rupture with England upon this little affair of the Trent; that the President and his Cabinet are perfectly calm and unruffled, and that in Congress the only voice which "is still for war" is that of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, whose zeal is considered as outrunning his discretion. Meantime private letters from British statesmen give assurance that no demand will be made on our government for a peremptory surrender of Mason and Slidell, but only for such apology as we can honorably grant.

For a day or two past Mr. Chase, our able and indefatigable Secretary of the Treasury, has been consulting in reference to the "sinew of war" with our bankers and financiers, and his unshaken equanimity and positive opinions of an amicable adjustment with England have contributed much to restore confidence and order in Wall street. From the full details of the news by the Jura it has also been discovered that the lapse of two short days had produced a visible abatement of the sudden war panic which had been aroused in England by the first highly colored reports of the seizure of Mason and Slidell. The calm and sensible letter of General Scott, and the seasonable and convincing peace speeches of Messrs. Cobden and Bright had been heard, and had evidently set the idea affont that there were two sides, not only to the affair of the Trent but two sides in England to the question of a war with the United States at this crisis.

We may therefore safely conclude that a war panic which is inflated to its climax in two days, and which then begins to collapse, is but a bubble, and that the question at issue will neither be peremptorily presented for an immediate decision to our Cabinet nor hastily considered by our Secretary of State. If the difficulty is of that grave and commanding importance which the London ministerial journals have declared it to be, time will be required to consider it; and if the whole matter lies within the nutshell of a petty technicality there is no necessity for precipitate action.

We presume that Lord Lyons will present his case in one of those diplomatic notes of se veral newspaper columns in extent, and that an appropriate reply will demand an extension of the argument, and so on until the issue of war involved shall have melted away into an amicable arrangement.

#### The Mischief Making Herald-Its Danger to the World. We notice that several of our radical contem-

poraries are already charging the New York HERALD with having caused the trouble be-tween England and this country. It is very singular, indeed, what a tremendous influence we wield. Let any commotion happen, in the moral, religious, natural, political, social, financial or commercial worlds, and immediately we are charged with being its cause and origin. The London Times is popularly known as "the Thunderer:" but the HERALD is confessedly su perior to this British Jove; for it is accused of furnishing the electricity for the Times' thun-We certainly have the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in the world; but what is our circulation as compared to our influence? The HERALD wills it, and, presto, empires are gained or lost; religion makes proselytes or men become skepties; a crisis ruins the country or trade and commerce flourish; a candidate is defeated or a party seizes power; aristocracy rules or democracy is rampant; the earth quakes or the fertile soil breeds crops. This is what the radicals say of us, and it is said so often that it must be true. Our modesty, which only our merit can excel, will not allow us to acknowl-

edge it, however. Good and bad, a great many wonderful things are said to have been accomplished by the HERALD during the twenty-six years it has, like Alexander, ruled the world. The HERALD caused the crisis of 1837, which had been fomenting years before the HERALD saw the light. The HERALD made the crisis of 1857 by warning the public to be wise and avert it. The HERALD, of course, is to blame for the crisis of 1861, simply because the HERALD said that civil war brought commercial and financial disasters, and because the other journals-more fanatical and less wise-insisted that even if the war came we should feel none of the horrors of war: just as they would predict a rain storm without any rain, if it served their purpose to do so. Unfortunately, the HERALD knew better, and said so, and therefore the HERALD is to blame. Once upon a time a cloudy day prevented a certain king from riding out. The king consulted the almanac, and found that the pernicious book declared. opposite the date consulted, "about this time look out for cloudy weather." Then was the king exceeding wroth, and commanded all the almanacs in the country to be burned, and the makers thereof to be put to death, for that they had told the cloudy weather when to come. Wise king! And how doubly wise are the radicals who adopt this king's theory-condemn the HERALD because it tells the crisis when to come, and would follow, if they could, the king's precious example towards the HERALD and its makers.

But we are most particularly charged with causing wars and rumors of wars. This seems. by all accounts, to be the HERALD's forte. We caused the Mexican war, they say. Certainly those radicals who opposed the Mexican war, and hoped the greasers would welcome our brave soldiers to hospitable graves, are by no means to blame with us. We hope, however, that, if we caused the war, we may claim some credit for having brought it to so glorious a conclusion. They say we caused the Irish rebellion. Well, if we did, may not Ireland be of some use to us some day, and is it not something in our favor that we have won the Irish so heartily to our Union cause? Do not the brave deeds of the Sixty-ninth, of Corcoran, of

Meagher, of Mulligan, count somewhat on the credit side of the account-for all these men are Irish rebels? We caused the French revolution. It is true we predicted it; and was it not a very good thing at the time, preparing the way for better things in the future? the Crimean war. Yes, but our sympathy gained Russia's friendship; and may not that be very valuable to this country? We have not as yet been charged with causing the East India rebellion; but why not? The HERALD goes to India, and is read in many a bungalow. We are as yet esteemed guiltless of the Italian war; but we knew Garibaldi when he made candles on Staten Island, and can youch for it that he read the HERALD attentively and found many a pregnant idea in it. We are rather proud of Italy, and insist that this war shall not be left out. About Hungary and Kossuth we are not so certain. But then Kossuth made very good speeches, established a style of hat. and left the country when he had done our bidding.

Of social, political and moral convulsions we are charged with thousands. As yet, however, we have never seen our complicity with the great earthquake in Mendoza, South America, or that in Japan, during the Crimean war, fully established. Now that the fact is recalled to their minds, however, we shall see the radicals wasting no time in weeping for the dreadful loss of life on those occasions, but endeavoring to prove that the earthquakes referred to happened just after the arrival of the HERALD in those parts. That the HERALD causes omets is too well known to be mentioned, and the only question is whether comets exert a good or evil influence. Worse than earthquakes or comets, and including all sorts of financial, commercial, social, political and moral revolutions, we are charged with causing the present rebellion. As every one now knows that this rebellion was devised thirty years ago, and as the HERALD has been in existence only twenty-six years, this statement may at first appear improbable. But nothing is improbable to a radical. "Curse your facts," he exclaims; my theory must be right." On the same prin ciple we have caused this English war excite ment. As the rumor of war is based on an act of Captain Wilkes, obviously the captain was incited to seize Slidell and Mason by a stray copy of the Herald, picked up at sea; and so we caused the war. But, take courage. The great HERALD, which has caused all this trouble. will put it all triumphantly right again.

So, overlooking the revolutions we have really caused in journalism and its enterprises; in the press and its facilities; in the popular taste for literature; in the power and independence of newspapers; in aught mechanical, intellectual and moral connected with our profession-revolutions as bright and as beneficial as the rising of the sun-these radicals, in their hot envy and hate against the HERALD, rush to the extreme of making us omnipotent, in order that they may charge us with the crimes of all disasters. They forget that, if omnipotent, we must receive the glory of all successes also But while the radicals cry in one breath that the HERALD has no influence and in the next that the HERALD is omnipotent, we rejoice that we have no "Forward to Richmond" massacre to answer for, and that, whatever wars we may have caused, we have only caused them by up holding the honor, credit, dignity and integrity of this great nation-the United States of Ame-

It is constantly charged by English journalists against the American press that a lower tone pervades it than marks that of their own country. The disgraceful character of the language used by them in the present controversy has, we think, effectually disposed of this re-

Both in the unblushing avowal of a disregard for all settled principles of law or courtesy, and in the indulgence of billingsgate worse most characteriess of our own journals, the writers of the British press have certainly transcended anything that may have hitherto rendered us obnoxious to their censure. Where, we ask, will it be found that an American journalist has been so insensible to the principles of right and justice as to use, on a great international question, such an argument as this of the London Times:-"A hundred wrongs will not make a right. If the Cabinet of Washington propose to contend that we must, in the year 1861, submit to endure at the hands of their cruisers every indignity which our ancestors have ever at any time inflicted upon a neutra flag, then we understand what will be the issue between us." Such is the reply that one great naritime nation gives to another when, in its hour of weakness, the latter justifies its action by a reference to precedents formerly established against it by its magnanimous rival. Another journal, supposed to occupy a respectable osition, the London Chronicle, utters in the one breath a foul suspicion against the honor of our government, and uses it as an argument against any possible settlement of the difficulty. "Certain documents," it says, "have conveniently turned up for transmission to President Lincoln. We have no right at present to suggest how these papers may have been obtained but there would be little inconsistency on the part of the North were it to fabricate a set of spurious despatches and palm them off as the contraband which justified the arrest of the Trent. Despatches or no despatches, however, the kidnapping of the four commissioners stands inexcusable." Of a somewhat similar character are the arguments of the London Post, when it says:—"Qur rights, as the first maritime Power in the world, cannot be dissevered from our duties. We are asserting a great principle, one of which the full scope and bearings are infinitely more important than the ultimate decision of the American struggle in favor of either North or South." In other words, perish the great American republic and the interests of humanity and civilization all over the world sooner than that the arrogant assumptions of English naval domination should be disputed for a moment. As a specimen of bravado equal to any thing got off by Yankee vanity, we think the following from the Birmingham Post will do:-"We have but to stretch out our hand to upset the blockade as effectually as if the ships were made of pasteboard, while with the other hand we would destroy the petty federal navy, reduce American commerce to a nullity, and turn the Northern seaboard into a howling wildern egg."

Of unadulterated blackguardism we have several choice specimens. In order to lash the already excited feelings of the class which it represents into greater fury, the London Herald speaking of the condemnation of a privateers man by one of our courts, observes:-"The indi-

cial murder of a prisoner of war has left a damning and ineffaceable stain on the memory of the only great General America ever produced. Mr. Lincoln has already parodied the seizure of the Duc D'Enghien; does he intend to make a precedent of the dastardly assassingtion of Andre? Such an atrocity as that apparenfly meditated by the government of the Northern States would be fitly punished by the joint intervention of the civil zed Powers to suppress that government altogether, as a scourge to mankind and a disgrace to civilization." The London Sunday Times, the organ of the fancy men and bruisers, follows up the compliment in this tremendously energetic style:-" Capt. Wilkes is, unfortunately, but too faithful a type of the people in whose foul mission he is engaged. He is an ideal Yankee. Swagger and ferocity, built up on a foundation of vulgarity and cowardice-these are his characteristics; and these are the most prominent marks by which his countrymen, generally speaking, are known all over the world. To bully the weak; to triumph over the helpless; to trample on every law of courtesy and custom; wilfully to violate all the more sacred instincts of human nature; to defy as long as danger does not appear; and as soon as real peril shows itself to sneak aside or run away-these are the virtues of the race which presumes to announce itself as the leader of civilization and the prophet of human progress in these latter days. By Captain Wilkes let the Yankee breed

be judged." Per contra we are told that the Young Ireland party have been thrown into hysterics of joy at the prospect of a war between England and America. The Nation says the capture of the commissioners on board a British steamer was an act worthy of the spirit, daring and dash of the Americans. It was one to make Irish hearts jump with joy. "The news." continues the same organ, "has created wild excite ment in Dublin," and it will awaken similar feelings and sensations throughout the whole

The continental press is much divided in opinion on the difficulty between the two countries. Its language, however, when opposed to us, is at least decent. Of the Paris journals the Debats is best affected towards the North. It takes the same view that we have held since the outset of the controversy:-"It is generally admitted that neutrals ought not to mix either directly or indirectly in war operations; that they expose themselves to lawful seizure when they carry for either of the belligerents contraband of war, troops, officers, known spies, or other agents belonging to the service of the armies. As the Trent is but a merchant vessel, and as it was not sufficiently removed from the American coast to escape all suspicion, the federal cruiser had the right to stop it, and to examine what was on board. The whole discussion between President Lincoln and England will turn upon the real character which must be attributed to Messrs. Mason and Slidell."

The Gazette de Florence expresses itself in terms of cordial sympathy with us. "A rupture between England and America," it says, "could not but be hailed with joy by absolutism, and civilization would suffer thereby. It would be desirable that those Powers best dis posed towards England and America should immediately interpose their good offices, without giving the irascible self-love of those nations time for over excitement."

It will be seen by the above, that whilst the English press has entirely lost control of its temper and sense of justice over a question on which it is not pretended that we have not some shadow of right, the continental journals, regarding it from a dispassionate point of view, side with us wherever the influence of authority has not been interposed to bias their opinions Were time left for a calm discussion of the issue involved in this controversy, we have no doubt sciences of English writers a feeling of regret and remorse for the unjustifiable tone which they have adopted towards us.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES .-The English journals are doing their utmost to deter the Irish population from emigrating to the United States. But there never was a time when the advantages of emigration were so great. In Ireland food is soarce and bad. Here it is abundant. In the West it can be bad for next to nothing. In the Western country, moreover, there is a great demand for labor, owing to the number of hands taken away from the culture of the land by enlistment for the war. Let all able bodied men, therefore, who have no employment in Ireland, and are accustomed to agriculture, come out at once. The time may come when England will prevent emigration. A society should be at once set on foot to issue tracts for the Irish people, setting forth these points, and holding out such inducements as the country affords. These could be sent through the Post Office to every parish, and they would be read generally by the people In the event of war with England she would thus be deprived of a large portion of the fight ing population, who otherwise would be compelled to fight her battles against their own fellow countrymen at this side of the Atlantic. Neither the press in Ireland nor the clergy there will favor the emigration. It is contrary to the interest of both classes, but it is for the interest of a starving population. The Irish soldiers in our army, and even the servant girls, can give the addresses of the right persons to send such invitations to in every district of the country. Nor would it be amiss to send overagents, who, by inducing emigration, would relieve those remaining behind in the most effectual way.

JUSTICE TO FRELAND .- From all accounts a famine has visited the Irish people. It is a sim' ple act of justice that Horace Greeley should hand over for their relief the sum of \$76,000 now in his keeping, subscribed by Irishmen and friends of Ireland for the benefit of that country several years ago, but never yet applied Now is the time of need, and justice requires that the money should be forthcoming at once. Let a committee of Irish citizens wait on Greeley and make a peremptory demand that the money be forked over.

troups closed in Buffalo on Wednesday last. They gave nine performances during their stay there. The principa artists, Hinckley, Brignoli, Mancusi and Susini go to Chi cago, Detroit and Cincinnati.

NEW BOWERY-BERREIT OF MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.-This distinguished actor takes his rarewell benefit at the New Bowery theatre this evening, on which occasion he will receive the support of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack. The pieces selected for this occasion are Topin's fine comedy of the "Honeymoon" and the standard play of "Pinarro," in both of which the "combination" will appear.

# IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURL

Operations of General Pope in Johnson County.

Flight of the Enemy's Forces and Capture of All their Baggage and Arms.

Three Hundred of the Rebel Fugitives Taken Prisoners,

&c.,

Sr. Lours, Dec. 19, 1861 tate that after a forced march yesterday he got between state that after a forced march yesterday he got between the enemy, encamped six miles from Chilbowee, Johnson county, and twenty-two hundred atrong in Clinton and Henry counties; but as soon as they heard of his ap-proach they beat a rapid retreat towards Rose Hill, Johnson county, leaving all their baggage, arms, muni-tions, paper, &c., in our possession.

Gen. Pope then threw forward ten companies of cavalry

and a section of artiflery in pursuit, following with the main body of his army.

At Johnston, Bates county, the rebels, being so closely

pursued, scattered in all directions, but mostly towards the south. General Pope then forced a strong cavalry reconnoissance to within fifteen miles of Oscoola, and intercepted and captured one hundred and fifty of the fleeing robels, and all their baggage, stores, &c. Other sounds, from some ten to fifteen, were taken, making the

aggregate number about three hundred.

No fighting is reported to have occurred.

General Pope says the whole country between R. Hill on the west and Grand river on the south is clear

Gen. Price has only eight thousand troops at Oscools OFFICIAL DESPATCH-FROM GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. MCCLELLAN.

Washkoron, Dec. 19, 1861.
The following important and cheering despatch was resived at headquarters to night from General Hallock. The "customary victory," of which the Richmond De-spatch beasts, does not seem in this instance to have rowned the rebel arms -

HEADQUARTERS, DECARTMENT OF THE WEST, St. LOUIS, Dec. 19, 1861. General G. B. McClellan, Commande-in-Chief of Unite

States Army:—
General Pope's expedition successfully cut off the ene twenty-two hundred strong, in every direction. Took one hundred and fifty prisoners, and most of the enemy's wagons, tents, baggage, horses, &c. All the insurgents between the Missouri and Osage are cleared out. Price

is still South of the Osage.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding

QUARTERING ON THE REBELS IN ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Dec. 19, 1861.
The names of about three hundred rebels have been whom contributions are to be levied, under General Hal leck's General Order No. 24, for the benefit of the South-west refugees. About sixty of the most prominent of hese are to be called upon to-morrow for the sums set posite their names, varying from \$100 to \$400, and the

It is understood that General Pope will send a strong force of cavalry to Lexington. The main body of his array s now en route for Sedalia.

A train of seventy wagons, with clothing and supplies for Price, were captured in addition to the articles pre-

Winter Garden.

A grand spectacular fairy drama, in which Mr. Barney Williams appeared in the double role of author and actor, was successfully produced at this establishment last light. The house was packed from pit to gallery, it hav-

was successfully produced at this establishment last night. The house was packed from pit to gallery, it having been announced, in addition to the attraction offered by the bills, that Colonel Mulligan, the here of Loxington, would be present. In effect, shortly after the second piece commenced, the Colonel quietly made his appearance in a box to the right of the stage. He was not recognized for some time; but as soon as the andiscoc became aware of his presence the house rang with repeated rounds of applance, to which the distinguished object of the ovation replied by simply bowing his thanks.

The new piece, "The Lakes of Killarney," is founded on a superstition of that romantic region which has before furnished a theme for the pun of the dramatists. For conturies it has been a belief amongst the peasantry that annually, on May day, the fairies visited the borders of the lakes, and that those who had the courage to seek the quoen after sunset would learn their destiny for the coming year. Two sisters, Kate and Rose Kearney, are supposed to be under the expecial care of the Queen of the Fairies, and the effoot, Kate (Mrs. Barney Williams), is accustomed on each night succeeding May day, to visit the lake and there hold converse with her protectress. Kate his beloved by Lanty McLaughlin (Mr. Barney Williams), a young peasant, and he has frequent quarrels with her on account of her coquettish tendencies. At hast driven to despeir, he reserves to seek the fairles and solicit their aid. He is accompanied by Ned Fagan (Mr. Dolly Pavenport), ayoung hunter of Glengariff, and the affianced husband of Rose Kearney (Mrs. Skerrett). They meet with all sorts of Indicous adventures on the way, and Lanty set separated from his companion. He at last finds himself in presence of the Queen, we, appreciating the sincerity of his love for her faverite, promises him her protection. Ned Faran presently rejoins him, and over a friendly bottle. presence of the Queen, who, appreciating the sincerity of his love for her favorite, promises him her protection. Nea Fagan presently rejoins him, and over a friendly bottle they become oblivious and are conveyed to the bosom of the lake by the order of the Queen. In the meantime the two sisters seek their lovers, and, not finding them, give them up for lost. Their protectress makes her appearance and gives to each of the giris the privilege of realizing a wish. Overjoyed, they desire to recall their lost swains, who are forthwith recalled from their watery retreat in the same oblivious state. They awake to consciousness in the presence of the two sixters and of the Queen and her fairy attendants, and are united, under a feeling admonition from their friend and protectress, who thereupon takes her departure for her home in the feeling admonition from their friend and who thereupon takes her departure for her bed of the lake.

who thereupon takes her departure for her home in the bed of the lake.

This plot, it will be seen, gives full scope for the peoular talents of the author and his gifted wife. It embraces a little of everything—singing, dancing, boantiful sconery and the smart telling dialogues, which, in the pieces prepared for him, or which he prepares himself, Mr. Williams, takes care there shall be no drag. As usual, he kept the house in roars of laughter, while his charming wife contributed greatly to the success of the piece by her constant flow of spirits and the enjouement with which she played a very pretty part.

Mr. Davenport, as Ned Fagan, made a very respectable Irishman, whilst Mr. Davidge, as Peter Swan, bailiff and author, was really capital in his way. Altogether the piece was well cast and mounted, and its success was genuine. We think, notwithstanding, that a little compression might be advantageously exercised in the last act.

A new three act drams, entitled "Up at the Hills," which owes its paternity, we believe, to Tom Taylor, was produced at this house last night. The scene is taid at a hill station in India, and the principal characters are officers in the British army. The piece aims to be a sketch of Angio-Indian life, and, as the latter is usually extremely monotonous, the subject is a rather barneo one for the dramatist if he limits himself to probabilities. And we cannot say that the result in this case is more successful than the theme would have led us to anticipate. Bungalow life is generally spiced only with insipid scandals. The pleasantest as well as the most exciting part of Indian life consists in its appring but these it would be impossible to bring on the stage. Elephane hunting and tiger shooting cannot be realized in Broadway. produced at this house last night. The scene is laid at a

would be impossible to bring on the stage. Elephane hunting and tiger shooting cannot be realized in Broadway.

Beeidedly the most telling character in "Up at the Hills" is Major Stonehurat, whose inconsistencies of character, however, leave a very dubious impression upon the mind, and one is left in doubt whether most to admire or despites him. The part is ably sustained by Mr. C. Fisher. Mrs. Hosy, as Mrs. Colonel McCann, has a battle of words with him concerning some letters by which he intended to coerce Mrs. Eversleigh, a young and wealthy widow, into a marriage with him, but which she shas secretly possessed herself of, unknown to him, and which she subsequently destroys; and this constitutes most of the third act. The Major then, finding himself foiled, commits an act of burgiary in the hope of regaining the letters, and is destected in the act. But this appears in no way to influence opinion against him. He enters fully into conversation with the immates of the house he had entered for the purpose of a their, and ends his performance by magnan imously espousing an ayad on the spot. There is considerable reference to I. O. U.'s and pecuniarly difficulties generally, and a native money lender has the honor of figuring among the company. There is some attempt at love making, and the newly awakened passion of old Dr. Madrivet for the young nince of Mrs. Colonal McCann is at the least amusing. The plot is slight and the situations not very striking, but the dialogue is natural and occasionally racy. It is true there is liste to provoke larghter, and nothing remarkably thrilling in the piece; but to an attentive listenser it is an intertaining drama, quiet, graceful and unobjectionable in point of taxte. It is well acted, and the mice en scene could hardly be more effective. The after piece of the "Scappost" was well played, with Mr. Blake in the role of ignatius Polyglot.

THE HANLON PERFORMANCES.—There will be a matinee at the Academy of Music on Saturday, to afford juvenile New York an opportunity of witnessing the performances of the young gymnast who is astonishing the town with ble daring feats.

The Rev. E. H. Chapir will lecture on the "Elements of National Life," at the Bapust church, in Hobokan, this evening. Hobokan is looking up. Let every division attend this locture. on Colorer James A. Myllians, the hero of Lexington will visit Laura Koshe's theatre this evening to willness the "Seven Bons," by invitation of Mine Recus.